BUNDAY, MAY 17, 1891.

The President's Tour.

President Habbison ended on Friday his trip across the continent, having passed through, successively, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. On the journey he delivered 140 speeches and shook hands with an indefinite number of friends and partisans. The President specially remarked the excellence of the railroad service, saying that he had travelled 10,000 miles without mishap of any kind and without a minute's variation from the prearranged schedule.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. HARRIson as a political leader, he has certainly shown a keen desire to keep in touch with the Republican party, in striking contrast to the last Republican President who undertook the delicate task of "swinging round the circle." This was ANDREW JOHNSON, intemperate, inflammatory, and scandalous harangues," as they were termed in one of the articles of impeachment, must, indeed, have been little like the well-chosen and diplomatic phrases of Mr. HARRISON, all spirit of aggression have disarmed even

the criticism of party opponents.

It cannot be doubted that the President has by his tour materially strengthened the hold of the Republicans on the people, and, incidentally, his own hold upon the party as a candidate for renomination. He has smoothed down many internal factional differences, and has given proof of much political sagacity in avoiding in his trip those debatable States of the East that were carried by the Republicans in 1888 only by reason of the unpopularity of his opponent

BENJAMIN HARRISON is not a popular man, but he has succeeded in great measure in rouniting his party, and that is no small schievement for a President, even if he has to travel 10,000 miles to do it. There have been Democratic standard bearers, it is worth remembering, who were unable to do mileage, and others who, according to their edy the evils. ardent admirers, are unwilling to move step for the advantage of the party, if at the expense of their own personal comfort. Better luck for the Democracy in 1892!

The Kentucky Democrats, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Gorman.

The platform of the Kentucky Democrate contains this screaming defiance of the Mc-KINLBY bill:

"We fasiet that tariff reform is the paramount ques tion before the American people, and denounce the Mo Kirtur bill as the most outrageous piece of taxation ever passed in the American Congress. It has increased the burdens, already too great, upon the necessaries of life, and reduced the taxes on luxuries, that are most able to bear them. It has made existence harder for every farmer and wage earner in the land in order that the profits of the monopolies and trusts may be it crassed. It robs the many to enrich the few, and does not open a market for a single bushel of wheat or a single barrel of pork. Centrast with it the pelicy of GROVER CLEVELAND and JOHN G. CARLISLE, Which WOL imourage unnecessary expenditure, provide all need-ed revenue, cheapen what we buy, and open the mared revenue, cheapen what we buy, and open the ma kers of the world to the products of our farms and fa

Passing over the want of candor shown in the quotation from Mr. BLAINE, who was speaking of the McKINLEY bill before the reciprocity provision had been added to it, let us see whether it is certain that the Mo-KINLEY bill deserves all the hard things which the Kentucky enthusiasts say of it. Be it understood that we are not admirers of that bill nor concerned to defend it; but does the Democratic party gain anything by denouncing it in advance of a sufficient store of information as to its workings? There is a great deal of claptrap and guesswork in favor of it and in opposition to it, but a careful examination of the facts and figures can alone determine to what extent and in what direction prices have been affected by it. A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance is now making such an examination, and sat in this city last week. Senator CARLISLE, a member of this subcommittee, gave this sketch of its labors to a Herald reporter:

"In the first place, and that is about our sole alm here is New York, we desire to accretain the commonly accepted designation of numerous articles that enter into general consumption. There are two ar three hunles of this kind upon which we wish to get the Sectuating prices under former and the present tarifiams, and before we start out to talk with the consumer is is essential the correct designation of the article should be ascertained. We must know that the man in Boston and the man in St. Louis are talking about the same thing. This is what we are doing here now. As soon as this information is obtained, we shall proceed to get the statiotics we are after. This is to be had only o the rotalier. The prices at which these specified articles are new sold, what they were sold at before the passage of the present law, what they brought last year, the year before, and so on back as far as we have time to carry the inquiry, must be found upon the books of the desier who stands next to the consumer. Whatever they brought to the retailer is exactly what the consum-

or paid for them.
"In connection with this line of inquiry a similar insetigation as to wages will be made, and this latter ill run over the same periods as the figures on articles

"There is still another channel of inquiry that will be followed, and that, in my opinion, will, in its results, attests more attention than those inquiries mentioned. This is as to the prices of farm produce for a corrasponding period. Not the market price at the scaboard or in the grain pits of Chicago or in the various ex-changes throughout the country, but exactly what the farmer received for his wheat, oats, corts, or other product of his farm. This will be obtained from the farmer himself. When this is ascertained we shall have figures for the first time that will enable Congress to understand the reasonably exact relation of the concerns the laws and the laws to the consumer."

When Senator CARLISLE makes his report, the Kentucky Democrate may or may not find justification in it for their passionate assertion that the McKINLEY bill "has made existence harder for every farmer and wageearner in the land, in order that the profits of the monopolies and trusts may be insed." If the McKINLEY bill is to be disoussed again, let us talk facts.

And now as to the "paramount question." "She was a very paramount woman," says the Squire in the play of "Alabama," of the lady for whom he nourishes a hopeless fondess. The Squire liked big words and so do the Kentucky platform makers. Is the McKINLEY bill the paramount question? Democrats gave Mr. GORMAN a silver service last week, in gratitude for his services in preventing the passage of the Force bill. Have the Kentucky Democrats forgotten the their notice the estimate of those dangers made by the Mayor of Baltimore in presenting the GORMAN testimonial:

"I am sure," said Mayor Davinson, "that my statemen will not be open to the charge of exaggeration when i say that never, not even from the alien and sedition law, not even in the midst of the dark period when all the guarantees of personal liberty were set at naught tem-perarily during the war, when the law was stient, were the real and permanent liberties of the people of sed to greater danger of destruction

as was that measure in its immediate

purpose, tyrannous as it was in its methods subversive as it was of all the growing confidence and regard between two recently extranged sections of our common country, it sank to a lewer depth, inasmuch as it would have struck the last said final blow at all the long-cherished and deeply rooted opinions of the Constitution-expecting people in regard to the lights of the States. Bad as were to be the immediate results of the mesonra, worse would have been behind, since the wall broken down as this point, the flood of griditrary power could rish in intestratined at every point.

broken down as this point, the flood of arbitrary power could rush in intrestrained at every point.

"The revived energies of the new South were to be paralyzed: the swelling tide of prosperity was to be turned back: bliterness was to be mingled in the cup of peace which had been passed around from lip to lip armong the Northern and Southern people. The country stood aghast; industry passed in its productive lip. The from curiosity, but from apprehension; there was that stillness of dread and awe which portends the coming of calamity."

Mr. Gorman in his reply cautioned the Maryland Democrats against believing that the danger is past:

"I warn you that the issue made by the Force bill has not ceased to exist. The Fresident and the great ma-jority of the Republican Senators and Representatives urged its adoption and still approve its principles.

"The judgment of the country upon the issue thus made will be again appealed to. But as the people of the several States are still free to select their own Rep. resentative I have no doubt of the triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. The success of the Democratic party. The success of the Democratic party will make sectional contests hereafter impossible, a result overshedowing in importance all other political considerations, and without which it is idle to talk of the future prosperity and greatness

If Mr. Gonman had not been successful in the fight against the Force bill, if the Republican attempt at revolution had not been repulsed, the Kentucky Democrats would not now suppose that the MCKINLEY bill is the paramount question. Mr. Gorman warns them that the snake is scotched, not killed. An injudicious amount of free trade monkey business will give the Republicans another chance to pass a Force bill. Our earnest advice to the Kentucky Democrats is: Don't be too paramount.

Are the People Becoming Paupers?

The State Charities Aid Association is a volunteer organization, and as it is managed by women almost exclusively, it expresses the tender feminine solicitude for the poor and suffering cared for in the public institutions of charity. It has branches in different counties of the State, and visiting committees of plous and devoted women charge themselves with the duty of inspecting the public hospitals, almshouses, and insane asylums with the view of discovering any abuses and deficiences that may exist in as much in journeys of almost as great a them, and of inciting the authorities to rem-

> The visiting committee of this county is distinguished especially for vigilance and diligence in the discharge of its altruistic obligations. It scrutinizes the management of the institutions under the authority of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction with an attention to the smallest detail which is peculiarly feminine and thoroughly conscientious. Nothing escapes its eye. Little blemishes in the housekeeping of the establishments, which men would overlook or pass by as of no importance, are observed minutely and recorded carefully by these admirable women.

> It is not improbable that such assiduity on the part of the visiting MARTHAS sometimes irritates the officers and seems to them unnecessarily microscopic in its methods; but no one can question the nobility of the motives of the self-sacrificing ladies. No suspicion of an interested or sinister purpose can attach to their efforts. The doing of good is their sole object, and much good they have done, undoubtedly, If they have not brought about great reforms, at least they have remedled minor defects, which in the mass were important. Moreover, they have exercised their praise worthy charitable zeal, and made such contribution as they could for the promotion of the public welfare.

> Now they are going further, and dealing with larger matters. They are urging upon the Commissioners of Charities and Correction what they regard as the necessity for increased expenditures for the benefit of the poor, the sick, the deficient, and the lazy in pressure to bear on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to induce it to grant the large additional appropriations requisite for the purpose. They want the wooden pavilions for the insane on Blackwell's Island to be replaced by substantial and commodious buildings; a strong steam, tug to be substituted for the rowboat which now carries officials and visitors to the island; and the rocky landing to be imand imperative need of extensive additions and improvements at the Harlem and Gouverneur Hospitals and at the Asylum Farm at Central Islip. They advise increased appropriations for the Bellevue Training School for Nurses and for the enlargement and improvement of the force of workhouse keepers. The amount of money required to satisfy these recommendations would be great, but the appropriation of the sum may be necessary. heavy as already are the charitable expenditures of the city, for at this time the demand for charity is increasing all round.

The census of the public institutions shows that apart from accused and convicted criminals there are always thousands of people supported by public taxation. They are the sick, the poor, the insane, the defective, the victims of dissipation, the incorrigibly dissolute, tramps, paupers, rounders, malingerers, and professional beggars. There is no city in the world where the public provision for the care of these is more complote, more various, and more liberal than in New York. Every foreign visitor who examines our scheme of charity is profoundly impressed by its magnitude and On this point we will call the Hon. ARTHUR | its comprehensiveness. It seems to be large PUR GORMAN as a witness. The Maryland enough and elastic enough to include and provide for everybody in the community who is in actual need of such charity. The existence of this volunteer visiting commit-Force bill and its dangers? We commend to | tee of ladies, and the vigilance which they display in the discharge of their self-imposed duties, indicate, too, that as a whole it is conducted in a way that bears the closest criticism. It is also extended steadily, growing with the growth of the community, and improved with the advance of medicine, surgery, hygiene, and all the arts for the prevention and alleviation of suffering.

Yet this great, enormously costly, and by the house of Savoy. Little indeed does

perfect machine of public charity does only a small fraction of the philanthropic work performed in New York. The sum of the relief afforded by private institutions for charity is far greater, and the multitude dependent on them is much more numerous. The dispensaries scattered throughout the town give continuous medical aid to many thousands of people. Hospitals are maintained at great cost to provide the poor with medical and surgical skill equal to any which the wealth of Mr. Asron could secure; and their charge for it is only nominal and frequently is paid by others for the benefit of the patients. Homes and asyums, refuges and protectories, lodging houses and shelters, are numbered by scotes; and, besides, every church and parish is the centre of a system of charities of its own. Appeals for money for such enterprises come to the charitably disposed by almost every mail, and they are made from the pulpit and the altar at church services. The solicitation of charitable offerings has become a regular profession. Give, give! is the constant cry. New fields for charity are continually opened, until it seems as if the majority of the community must be actual paupers, or at least partial dependents. At least a large fraction of them could live well on what is given away every year.

These vigilant ladies want more money for public charity. The greater the amount expended in private charity the greater and the more urgent becomes the demand. The sum is never enough; however much a man may give, he is regarded as close-fisted by the vast majority of those who apply to him for aid for others or for themselves. No wealth is sufficient to satisfy them. Mr. ASTOR and Mr. VANDERBILT might exhaust their joint resources for their benefit, and yet the begging would only be more persistent.

What is to be the result of all this dependnce on charity? Are the people losing their self-respect? Are their muscles getting too flabby for work? At least a part of the community will have to work to support the rest in idleness, for the accumulations of money on hand would soon give out under the drain. It is a very serious problem, and all the more so because nowadays people are disposed to cultivate this sentiment of unseasoning charity, with its consequence of pauperism, as a substitute for their declining religious faith.

Leo XIII. on Labor Questions. Although some time may pass before we receive even the Latin text of the Pope's encyclical on the relations of labor to capital, the cabled epitome of its contents will be read with peculiar interest. It is now a good many years since LEO XIII. has been urged to define the position of the Papacy with regard to the social and economical questions of the time. Nor has the pressure been exerted from one side only. Appeals to the Vatican have come alike from the friends of monarchy and from sympathizers with social democratic aspirations.

As long ago as 1880 BISMARCE tried through the Prince of REUSS, to persuade LEO XIII. to ecoperate with the German Government in erecting an insuperable barrier against the swelling tide of socialism. He pointed out that the phalanx of Ultramontanes in the Reichstag, under the leadership of Dr. WINDTHORST, had repeatedly essayed to thwart the attempts of the Prussian State to repress the Socialists. He besought the Vatican to reprove what he termed an unnatural alliance between the Catholic Church and the enemies of the existing order. For a long time LEO XIII. turned a deaf ear to these entreaties, and although in 1837 he recommended the Ger-Septennate, he has hitherto refrained from making any definite pronouncement concerning fundamental social problems. He has let no fewer than eleven years clapse before indicating with authority the ground

which he thinks Catholics should occupy. There has been during the interval, as we the county institutions. They will also bring have said, no lack of earnest pleading of the cause of labor and of the democratic theory of government. In France, Cardinal Lavi-GERIE has boldly railled to the support of the republic, and has advocated a disruption of the age-long coalition of the Church and the Throne. He believes in the feasibility of an intimate and permanent alliance between religion and democracy, and he believes it possible to recall to Christianity the great body of French artisans who, during the present century, have drifted into infidelity. In England, Cardinal Manning, during the proved. They point out the immediate great dock strike in East London, made no ecret of the fact that his sympathies were unreservedly on the side of the workers. If he has not yet publicly accepted any of the central head of the Church. His deep interest in trade unions, and in every kind of workmen's relief societies, he has never disguised. It is well known that a somewhat similar attitude toward labor questions has been taken by Cardinal Gibbons on this side of the Atlantic. Although, in the absence of a deliverance from the Vatican, this prelate has expressed himself with caution, he has made it tolerably evident that he would view with lively satisfaction a Papal endorsement

of the labor cause. The most downright advocate, however, of a close league between the Catholic Church and the socialistic democracy has been the distinguished Catholic scientist. Mr. St. GEORGE MIVART. He has not hesitated to adjure the Holy Father to turn his back on the tottering and discredited political systems of the past, to trankly recognize the bases of a new political and social order that have been impregnably laid, and to avert betimes an irreparable divorce between religion and the modern spirit Why, he asked, should not the Catholic Church, which, while still under the ban of the Roman empire, planted deep and firm its foundations in the servile class and the proletariat, return to the early friends who assured it victory by martyrdom? Himself replying to the question, What has Catholicism gained by consenting to prop the thrones of Europe? Mr. MIVART has recalled the long and tragical struggle against the insufferable encroachments of the Franconian and Suabian Emperors; the Babyionian captivity at Avignon; the ensuing schisms which rent Christendom asunder; the devastation of the Holy City by the brigand hordes of the Emperor CHARLES under the Constable of BOURBON; the shameful treatment of the head of the Church by Napoleon I.; and, finally, the cynical acquiescence of professedly Catholic sovereigns in the spoliation of the Vatican

the Papacy seem to have gained in the past, and still less has it to look for in the future, from an ill-omened combination with the monarchical principle of government. It is low more than fifteen centuries since the Catholic Church has been the mainstay of monarchies. The outcome of the policy may be witnessed in the loss of the patrimony of PETER, and in the dismal spectacle of a Pope virtually imprisoned in his palace

of the Vatican. From the extremely curt epitome of the long-expected encyclical which has reached us by cable, it appears that LEO XIII. has decided to pursue a via media, or path of compromise, between the views of BISMARCK and those of Sr. Groran Mivarr. But before discussing in detail a manifesto of such far-reaching consequence, we prefer to await the full text of the document.

The Illinois Exhibit. The bill for the Illinois exhibit at the Chicago Fair has been reported at last. After many struggles the State Board of Agriculture has come out on top, and its members are to be the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners. Why the members of the State Board of Agriculture are especially qualified to provide for an exhibit which shall illustrate "the natural resources of the State, together with the methods employed and results accomplished in its municipal capacity, through its several departments, boards, commissions, bureaus, and other agencies in the work of pro moting the moral educational, and material welfare of its inhabitants "so far as such methods and results are susceptible of exhibition," doesn't appear; but as the farmors want the world at present it was doubtless thought proper that they should boss the World's Fair. Provision is made for exhibits of educational, industrial, and art products, architecture, botany, zoology, miner alogy, topography, archeology, agriculture floriculture, horiculture, stratigraphical and onomic geology, grain inspection, and all forms of "rural husbandry." Urban husbandry seems to be neglected, but the public spirit of Chicago may be depended upon to furnish due illustration of fumiculture

The bill carries an appropriation of \$1,000,-000. A sum not to exceed 10 per cent. of this is to be expended for an exposition of voman's commission, consisting of the two Illinois members of the National Board of Lady Managers, the two alternates, and four members to be appointed by the Governor. This Woman's Exposition Board is to have entire control of the exhibit and of the money expended for it. At first blush this seems to be dealing very liberally with the lady managers. The appropriation is. in fact, more than they had asked or expected. But the generosity seems a little doubtful when this section is considered:

"The Commissioners are authorized to expend a sum not to exceed 5 per cent. of the appropris after provided for to encourage and promote live stock exhibits of all kinds owned in the State of Ilitable."

Fifty thousand for cattle prizes, and only hundred thousand for the woman's expo sition! Are the people of Illinois prepared to spread upon the record the confession that they think only twice as much of the best and fairest product of the State as o the steers in their stock yards? Five per cent, for a cattle show, and a beggarly ten for the woman's exposition! Alas for Illinois!

sires to secure the adoption of a law for the entire prohibition of immigration from Sicily and lower Italy." This is a suggestion of passion, not of common sense and judgment.

that the old habit of delivering long prayers in the Presbyterian churches there has been natch tells us that in former times it was the practice of the Presbyterian ministers to pray as long as they could, which was often a half hour, and that the prayer was frequently longer than the sermon. But now, according to the Dispatch, if a Presbyterian minister "prays for more than ten minutes his congregation show unmistakable signs of weari-

We believe that the general quatom among the Presbyterian clergymen of New York is to give about a quarter of an hour to the chief them give it more time, and few of them keep

If the Pittsburgh preachers who have cut down the time for prayer adopt the view of the German Kaiser, who bolds that sermons should not use up more than a quarter of an hour, their Sunday services can easily be brought within thirty-five minutes.

Up to this time, since the 1st of April, about 100 undesirable immigrants have been debarred by the inspectors at this port. The number is not large, but it is large enough to serve as a warning to all steamship companies to be careful about bringing over passengers whom they will be compelled to take back.

This is a season of the year in which it is well to be on guard against unripe or overripe or partially decayed fruits. It is not good for the health to consume these fruits, and in many cases it is very bad for the health. There are tropical and semi-tropical products in the markets, including pineapples, bananas. doctrines of socialism, it may be that his and coconnuts, that are not agreeable to look reficence upon the subject has been due to a | at, and that are still less agreeable when wish to await the official deciarations of the closely inspected. There are also domestic head of the Church. His deep interest in fruit products of the same kind to be seen. It is better for people to eschew than to chew them. At the same time this is a season of the year in which sound and tip-top fruits, domestic and foreign, are especially wholesome and advantageous to nearly all consumers. including boys and girls.

It is not surprising to learn that the Prime Minister of Italy has informed the Chamber of Deputies that some of the language of the Italian Consul at New Orleans has teen inopportune, and that this was one of the reasons for his recall. It was an alarming revalation that Consul Contr made when he confessed that he had been in the confidence of gangs of Italian residents of New Orleans who were bent upon the respetration

There is no likelihood that the naturalization laws will be changed by Congress. If the present laws were faithfully enforced there could not be any cases of fraudulent naturaliation here or elsewhere in the country.

An American Dinner and Foreign Walters. To the Epitor of The Sus—Sus: 1 notice the excuse offered by the banquet committee of the Tariff League for not securing American waiters at their banquet and would like to ask the following questions:

would like to ask the following questions:

Did the committee forget that the large number of competent coinced waiters in New York city are Americane?

Did they try to secure this dark-skin American service? If not why not?

As a rejoired American citizen, I should like to know why it is we are always forgotten between election times by the G. U. P. when the smallest, meanest kind of a job is to be given to any one and always remembered that about election time? Tourg truly.

MAY 14.

Private Opinions Publisly Expressed.

To the Entre or Tan Sux-Sir: The wife and child in their straggle against the bellish liquer traffic have not a single friend that I know of on the daily press of this country. Think of it—the cause of righteomness not represented by one daily paper! What is the restons country

not represented by one daily paper! What is the reson? Is it money or is it party? Whatever it is every
great daily in the land bugs the rum harlot. I would
like to see the dailies, not the editors, in helibefore the
day of the see the daily of the daily of the see the daily of consciours? I am a leaster here, a years man,
Very sincerely.

Enouville, Tenn., May 12.

SOME QUESTIONS OF ART. The Exhibition of the American Artists' Society.

SECOND ARTICLE. Next in interest, perhaps, to Mr. Sergent's "Beatrice" is the portrait study by Mr. Col-lins. No. 52, which shows, against a green background, the head and shoulders of a young woman in a green dress. Even the fresh and vigorous way in which it is painted and the beauty of its color are less remarkable than its ritality and interest as an expression of character. Admirable, too, in character is Mr. Euno good in color as one might have expected acking freshness and being too gray in the hadows; but its beauty as a piece of painting and its dignity in conception would justify the fact that it is to be placed in the Metropolitan rial interest as the artist's last work, painted from his wife just before he died a few months ago. The more remarkable of the two chiliren's portraits signed by Mrs. L. C. Perry is No. 170. The little girl stands near a windo in a strong bluish light, and the artist's aim is expressed by the title, "Study of Light and effection." This aim has been most cleverly attained, but the result likewise wins admiration as a portrait, for one seldom sees a more vivid and individual yet simple and sincore expression of a child's individuality.

It should be said, indeed, that the most sat-

half a dozen years ago. They are less often

conceived from a merely "decorative" point of view. They are less superficial as studies of the human form and face and mind while even more significant as examples of technical skill. Dependence is now seldom placed on accessories in the way of gorgeous clothes or bric-a-brac accessories; and when some special painter's problem has been attacked. its solution does not detract from the value of the portraiture as such. This, it has just been noted, is the case with Mrs. Perry's study. It is also the case with Mr. Tarbell's even more striking half-length of a young woman in white. No. 214, which he calls a of Yellow and White Light." Here the model is posed full face with her hands thrown above her head, while the trongest firelight or lamplight illumination falls on her head, her bure neck, and her white gown. Yet, masterly though the management of this illumination is, we remark as much the vitality of the figure itself and of the charming. woman's work, under the management of a | full-length of a little girl dancing, the most interesting thing is the expression of the child's individuality, while the same quality redeems even the unnatural tone and awkward, dirty painting of Mr. Thayer's half-length of young girl. No. 218. Far better than this in treatment, although a little streaky in the upper part of the face, is Mr. Isham's simple, black hat, No. 123. If the hands in this ricture were as good as the head it would rank among the very bost, although not among the most striking in the rooms. Then we have Mr. Beckwith's bold head of Mark Twain, No. 7 and three smaller portraits, very beautifully painted: Mr. C. C. Haynes's charming little hree-quarter length of a lad. No. 120; Mr. Eastman Johnson's strong, uncompromising full length of himself, No. 124; Miss Stone's delicate. yet virile bead. No. 212; another study by Mr. Tarbell, No. 125, which recalls one of another by Mr. Collins, No. 53: and Mr. French's quite delightful little plaster bust of lady, No. 96. With all these and a few others almost as good, with Mr. Reid's admirable out-door portrait of a child in white, No. 139, of which we spoke at length when it was shown at the Union League Club, and with hose still nobler examples, Mr. Fargent's Beatrice" and Mr. Adama's bust in marble that were described in our first notice of this portraiture is now on the right road, and is making rapid strides. Moreover, even when we look at the figure

paintings of other kinds, we realize this growing ability to paint human nature as well as surface facts. Miss Kellogg's "Mother," No. 128, is capable and excellent in all its parts, but best of all in the drawing and characterization of the young woman's head. In Miss Norton's "School Laboratory." No. 160, we have a very clever study of white tones in strong daylight, but the chief charm lies in the delicately treated youthful figure. In Mr. Simmons's "Return," the importance of the main figure as a bit of genuine portraiture asserts itself well, despite the picture's general Strong's "Flower Makers" is also good in character, and Mr. Tolman's "Etcher," No. 223, shows a very genuine man very genuinely at work. The fact that none of these names with the exception of Mr. Simmons's, has a familiar sound, makes the excellence of the

work to which they are attached a happier sign. Mr. Cox has never done a more beautiful piece of work with the nude than in his charming little "May." No. 57; and if most persons will hardly feel that he has realized his conception fully in the "Pursuit of the Ideal." No. 56 its technical excellence cannot be overlooked. The most successful of Mr. H. O. Walker's delicate idyle is, we think, the figure called "Truth," No. 287. And If we want a good example of "realistic" art for contrast, we find it in Mr. Remington's "Cheyenne Scouts." No.

Poetic and very individual and charming are Mr. Cox's two little landscapes, Nos. 58 and 59, while the same merits combined with a lesser degree of force obaracterize Mr. Ochtman's "Stony Fields." No. 162, and especially his larger "Harvesting by Moonlight." No. 161. In color this last work is particularly good. It shows bow far we have advanced beyond that conventional way of portraying mocalight, inherited from the Dutchmen of the seventeenth century, wherein nature's rich nocturnal bues, her luscious deep blues, her velvety blacks, and silvery lights were all transmuted into browns, while atmosphere wholly lacked or was supplied in excess as a thick dark mist. Moonlight pictures were the ugliest, the dreariest the most untruthful of all that the duced. Now, if no one except Carin were painting them, we should still feel that th teauty of night had won due recognition; but with Cazin there stands a large band of less amous artists, each of whom is doing similar things well and in individual fushion: and not a few of these innovators are Americans.

A pretty and truthful if not very vigorous piece of work is Mr. Bogert's " Mist and Sunshine." No. 15, which, with the other canvases signed by the same name, show that this promloing artist is now at work in France. French. too, in theme, and French of the most modern character in execution, is Mr. Breck's "Wood-land Brook." No. 23, perhaps the most successful landscape in the rooms where markedly impressionistic methods have been adopted Another little-known and presumably young painter. Mr. Conway, rends a clever if somewhat prosaic little study of an Italian subject. No. 55. "Valley of the Aniene, Sabine Moun tains;" and still another, Mr. Nottleton, a clever study of a "Breton Lane in Winter." No. 156, marked by the current love for bright effects of sunshine, while from Mr. La Farge comes a water-color, noble in line and delicious n color, studied in the Hawaiian Islands. But for the most part we find these American

names attached to landscapes of American inentration. The fact is, of course, a fortunate ne in its general significance, and its results have a freshness and interest. a local color, a national savor, which adds distinctly to their value, even when they are considered from the most purely impersonal point of view. The character of our Government is not more dis tinctively non-European than the character of new thing he shows perforce most clearly what there may be in himself that is new. Individual, valuable. Many men have taught us how the pale-green fields, the soft light-blue skies, and the twinkling poplar trees of French

river sides should be painted. No one taught Mr. Platt how to paint New England hill-sides in winter, with their rambling fences. their brown little houses, their scattered darkgreen pines, the'r olear bright atmosphere. Therefore when he does it as beautifully and poetically as in the three pictures be sands to this exhibition, is not his success all the more significant of the vitality of American art and of the genuineness of his own taken ? Equally local is the bit of New England shore which Mr. C. H. Hayden has painted so simply and truthfully in his "Pasture Land. Plymouth." No.116, and the lawn with its yellowing trees so freshly portrayed by Mr. Louis Taylor in his "October Sunshine." No. 218. This last however, only glances at the problem which, more than any other, is American and is difficultthe splendid bues of our autumnal follage this direction come, although Mr. Inneas has given us some gorgeous rhapsodies based upon facts, and other hands have touched the same subjects in more realistic ways. Two such attempts are conspicuous in the present collection. But in his " Edge of the Clearing." No. 81. Mr. Dohono's strong and varied reds are not se harmonious as they look in nature. while in his " Evening Glow." No. 132. Mr. James King has attained harmony at some sacrifice of strength. We need not despair, however, that the hour of full success with subjects like these will come. No theme stactory feature of this exhibition is its proof could be more difficult, but no artists could be of our painters' growing power to convey more earnest and intelligent than ours now character. The portraits are good portraits are, none could be more full of individuality in a far stricter sense than they were and initiative than ours seem likely to become. And, while there are forms in nature which ere essentially unfit, by their vastpess and their panoramic character, for representation on canvas, being scenie and not pictorial, we believe there is no natural effect, no natural scheme of color, which will not be wrought

into pletorial beauty when the right man shall at last be born. Among Mr. Metcall's strong and interesting pictures the most remarkable is the "Summer Afternoon." No. 151, with sunlight failing strongly on a mass of red roofs. Mr. Hasum, as always, is extraordinarily clover and at times very charming. He is as much at home in the city streets as by the seashore, so we point out for special notice his " Afternoon Sunlight, Mentmartre," No. 115, and his dazziing yet harmonious and beautiful study of popples and blue sea called "Midsummer," No. 110. Mr. mmons's landscapes: Mr. E. H. Hardon's

Jarly Spring." No. 118; Mr. Butler's " Preakers," No. 33: Mr. Dearth's "Heather Plain." No. 70, and Mr. Tryon's "Summer Cloud," No. which we have no time to dwell. Mr. Chase sends some more of the delightful park scenes that we have learned to admire in so unqualified a way, the finest being the "Grey Day," No. 41, and the "Visit to the Garden," No. 39. And there is one very excellent and charming place of animal painting, where the landscare is as well treated as the dogs themselves, Miss Edwina Post's "On the Scent," No. 179.

ITALIANS AND NEAPOLITANS. Tuscan Expinine the Difference Between

the Two Races. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cap-Want to Keep the Italians Out." under which you publish the report made by the New Orleans committee, is misleading as well as unjust to the sensible committee that formulated said report. The report justly discriminates between northern and southern Italians. the latter inhabiting the Neapolitan province and the island of Sicily, both formerly composing the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which was thereby entitling the inhabitants to the name Italian, just as the New Mexicans ceded to the United States ofter the Mexican war became entitled to the name American. They are Italians in name only, and bave been a thora in the side of the Italian Government ever since they were conquered by the 1,000 Garibaldini from the north, who invaled their sheep. According to the Encyclopedia Britan. politans and Sicilians are people of Arable and Greek origins—mongre's. They have produced no Dante, Tasso, Gailleo, Columbus, Galvani, Nichael Angelo, Raphael, Verdi, but pienty of brigands, Maflosi, and camorists. They have been a diagrace to the litalian name in Italy and wherever they have emigrated. The Tuscans, Genoese, Romans, and the balance of Italians will not atilliate with them, the feeling being as bitter as that between the English and Irish. No such prejudice, however, exists among the educated of both sections. Italy's present posit on toward the United States on account of the New Orleans affair is a mere feint for dignity's sake, as would be that of England's in defence of an Irish subject. The Italian Government has no more use for Neapolitans and Hicilians no more use for Neapolitans and Hicilians than has the United States Government. Their immigration should be prohibited for they make undesirable citizens and bring the blush to the check of every genuine Italian, who keenly feels the disgrace brought uron the name he is proud of by these southern Mongolians.

May 15. politans and Sicilians are people of Ara-

Respect the Fing and Don't Ridicule the

President. To the Epiton or Tax Sun-Sir: I like the tone of the article by your correspondent, Citizen W. E., in to day's Scn. and hope that the suggestion there made will be carried out fully, i. c., "that all true Americans and lovers of our country should rise and uncover whenever 'The Star Spangled Banner' is played or sung in their presence." I would also suggest that we all saints the flag whenever and wherever we see it. The emblem of tiods greatest eift to man, liberty, is certainly worthy of that token of respect.

In the same spirit I would protest against the practice of cheap wite exicaturing our Freshient, no matter what party he belongs to, for the time ocling and while he holds office he is the head of this nation, and his person is entitled to respect. Tritiste his acts and policy as much as you please, but in the name of decemp protect our representative from such insults as "its a dirty bird that fouls its own nest." Flease draw your feets on the so called comb papers and burn them out of the low practice.

Mat 15. sung in their presence." I would also suggest that we

This Correspondent is Correct. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: THE SUN has de-

serredly a high reputation as an anthority on the cor rect use of English. In my humble opinion its edit prised, therefore, to find this sentence in an editorial crommenting on tonau torters advice to be country, man at New Orienna. "He showed them the necessity of taking this course if they desired to remain in the United States or to promote their own interests in the pursuit of their respective avocations. We lester has that to any." The word is generally used for the smaller affairs of life, or occasional calls which summon a person to leave his ordinary or principal tustment of the proper." You clearly mean to use the word vocation, lioping you will excuse thy temerity, respectfully yours.

Chartatetar.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sir: In preference to taking any of the plans submitted for the new Protest-ant Cathedral, which do not surpass medicerty, could not the church avail itself of some of the musterpleous of the great builders' art of the tild World?

York Misster, that aupers specimen of Golkic architecture larger than either St. Paul a Cathedral or Westminster Abbey, twice destroyed by fire and each time arising more beautiful than before, might well arise again, said more beautiful and on the hanks of the lindson, as New York Misster, for ages delight the eyes of generations yet to come.

Avia.

The Latin-American Department of the World's Co-umbian Exposition is very anxious to obtain informa-tion concerning a copy of a little quarte published in Bome in 1402, containing the important buil of Popa Alexander VI., by which he divided the New World be tween Portugal and Spain. Only two copies of this pamphlet are in existence, so far as can be ascertained. One is in the Royal Library at Munich. The other was sold in London at auction by Putlick & Simpson, auctionsers, on the 24th of May, 1854, and was bought by Obadiah Rieb for four pounds sight shillings, for some private library in the United States which he declined to name. It has entirely disappeared from the knowledge of bibliophiles, and no trace of it can be found. Any person baving knowledge of the whereaboute of the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

The Keeley Motor Gives Notice O men may come and men may go. But I. you'll please to note. In rain or shine, in hall or snow,

Buffalo and Ningara Pallo Special. The fast Buffalo special leaving Grand 'entral Sta-ton at 7:30 P. M. every day, by the New York Central, saches Huffalo at 7:34, Niagara Falls at 9:30 next morning. Riegant Wagner alcoping cars through, without

change.—Ads.

It is so easy to contract a cold, which from its obstinacy stay estail a long store of disconforts before getting rid of it, that the afflicted about record at cince to
that of established remardy. Dr. II. Jayne's kupecte
rant, which will appealing remove all Course and Colde,
and help year to avoid All complexations involving the
and help year to avoid All complexations involving the

WHAT IS GOING OF IN SOCIETY.

Nothing important of a strictly social charactor has occurred during the last week, except perhaps the last Claremont tea, which was well stiended, and as usual was pleasant and picturesque. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbill were the central figures of the assemblage. being surrounded by friends and sequalnt ances eager to say to them "good-by" and "bon vorage." Mr. J. Clinch Smith had his four-in-hand out, and quite according to bis custom, or his luck, had the pretilest and best dresped women at the meeting on its ton. Mrs were an exquisite gown of baby blue allk with billows of fine Valenciennes la e to make it even prettfer than it need to have been. Miss Beatrice Chapman and Mr. Crosby occupied the back seat. Miss Chapman was faulties in rest of violet velvet. "Doesn't she look just too pretty for words?" said an enthusiastic aspect. "Awfully nice" was the characteristic re;olnder. white with delicate green trimmings, which suited her admirably. With the last of these pen-nir meetings Mrs. Cruger lays down her baton of office as a society leader and becomes Julies Gordon at her country home.

Two or three new engagements were an-nounced or confirmed in the course of Thursday afternoon. Among them, Miss Alice King, gar: Miss Julia Parish, daughter of Mr. Henry Parish by his first wife, who was Miss Wainwright of Boston, to Mr. W. B. Emmons of Newport, and Miss Helen Louise Anthon. daughter of the Rev. Edward Anthon, to Mr. Charles Coster. Mies Anthon's marriage will be celebrated in June. as will that of Miss Perry, daughter of Gen. Perry, U. S. A., to Mr. Junius

The marriage of Miss Caroline Russell,daugh-Ladengen, Secretary of the Swedish Legation at Rome, which took place in the Eternal City a short time since, came in the nature of a surprise to the bride's many friends in this city. as nothing had been known of the engage-ment. Her marriage to a foreigner will probably remove Miss Bussell, for the present at least, from the large sphere of usefulness that she filled at home, and she will be greatly re gretted, not only by relatives and friends, but

The coming wedding of Miss Thompson and Mr. Cannon still furnishes conversation at lunches, dinners, and other youthful gatherings. The Western visit of the young couple reems to have been quite a triumphal prog-ress. Rorally itself in its own domain could hardly have been more feted or more laviably entertained. The four Western bridesmaids, Miss Newberry, Miss McMillan, Miss Fermison, and Miss Ledyard, gave dinners, suppers. luncheons, boating and driving parties in honor of their guests, and it is a question much-feted and petted young ocuple will have time or inclination to get married after so much racketing and dissipation. Marrying is, after all, such a common occurrence that one almost wonders why there should be such an ado about it. It gives people something to talk and write about to be sure, which is a charity in these duti days. Miss Thompson's bridesmaids are just nov busy with their wedding gowns, which are to be of rose pink and as pretty and chic as French milliners can make them. Miss Hargous, Miss be the stars in the East, to preside and bring roung lady whose name is mysteriously withheld, but who, however, is not Miss Cameron The Coaching Club seem to be in pursuit o novelty this year. Having at previous displays brought their four-in-hands to the last point

of perfection, produced horses unequalled for style and action, and covered their coach tope with women as beautiful as nature can make them and as chic as taste and artistic skill car contrive, they have, in default of something quet at the Brunswick into an al fresed der the parade at the hottest hour of the noon. It need not be said that there will not se many there to gaze. Clerks and shop girls will not be released in time to don their Sunday outfits, and line the roads where golden lads and girls parade in all the bravery of wealth and beauty. Respectable medicerity. which likes to see the show, but has no landau or victoria to drive it to the meeting place, will e-teem it just a little infra dig, to start at such an early hour, and as for poor working mothers they will hardly be able to get their babies to Central Park before their midday dinner, and yet no people enjoy the glittering parade more than they do. But, then, the hour is a novelty. by the London clubs, besides admitting of a change in the character of the annual banquet. Col. William Jay, who was absent last year, will take his place as President, with Mrs. Jay on the box seat and at least two pretty women ehind. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Prescott Lawrence. and Dr. Seward Webb will come next in order. Mr. C. F. Havemeyer is certain to have a beautiful woman at his side, as coaching rules demand that every man who has a wife shall dis play her on this occasion. Then comes Mr. Sturgis, with Reginald Rives, in the absence of Mr. Frederick Bronson, bringing up the rear. The Belmont coach and those of Col. Delancer Kane, Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. Fairman Rogers. and Mr. Frederick Bronson will all be missing. A social organization familiarly known as

the Thirteen Club held its annual festivities at Sherry's rooms a few nights since. For the first time in its history women were admitted to its ghostly feast. To suppress popular superstitions, to annihilate nervous susceptiblity, and establish the supremany of reason over ignorance is, we believe, the primal object of the club. To accomplish this the number 18 dominates the dinner-thirteen candles at every table, thirteen skeletons and coffins by way of ornament, one for each of the jolly company surrounding its thirteen wax tapers similarly distributed, with the understanding that the one which is first extinguished or burnt out represents its owner, who will be the first to die. Other more trivial signs and symbols of fil luck are generously provided. and mirrors which fall and are shivered to gueste. Thirteen glasses of champagne are allotted to each one, which they probably need

What becomes of the women the records do not mention. It is to be hoped that not one remained to the end. That every female mind has a slight mist of superstition investing it, which is more or less dense according to character and education. is beyond a doubt. Superstition means imagination, faper, credulity. even touching the boundaries of faith, beilef and religion. Deprived of it, women would have all the hardness of men without their atrength, and would lose many of their mos alluring and endoaring qualities. If then, the feativities of the Thirteen Club were occasionally interrupted by a fainting fit or a hysterical seizure, let us rejoice that even in these days there are still some woman's weaknesses left in the wor'd.

That pain-producing, strongth-destroying malady, the grin, is just now skipping about circles, and, precisely as it did here, making ghastly gaps at state dinner parties breaking up coaching and riding parties, spatching away partners at dances, and even quietly laying its finger upon royalty, and interfering with such important functions as levece and drawing rooms. Very few Americans have allowed themselves to be disappointed in this instrespect, however as it is many years since so few applications have been made for the honor of being presented. Miss Leiter and the Misses Grant being the only well-known names that have appeared. Perhaps, like Miss Mamie Wick of Chicago, our countrywomes may have feared that their lappets and plumes would invest them with a complete set of "monarchical prejudiess," and that after seing through the formidable curter and salute